The Pyongyang Times

No. 30 (65) THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

U.N. Should Stop Illegal Discussion of "Korean Question"

D.P.R.K. Gov't Issues Memorandum

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that the discussion of the "Korean question" in the U.N. is unlawful and the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The Government issued on July 21 a memorandum in connection with the fact that the United States is trying again to illegally bring the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

The memorandum declared: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that for a just solution of the Korean question, the United Nations should desist from the illegal discussion of the "Korean question."

The United Nations should revoke all the unlawful decisions on the "Korean question" adopted under the pressure of the United States and decide to withdraw U.S. aggressor army and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" and to dissolve at once the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" framed up by the United States in violation of the U.N. Charter itself.

Saying that the question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves, in which neither the U.N. nor any other outside party should be allowed to interfere, the memorandum said that the Government of the D.P.R.K. has demanded a joint conference of representatives of various political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea or North-South Korea joint conference of some other form be convened, with a view to discussing the question of the country's unification.

It also considers that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

Such a conference where representatives of North and South Korea, and representatives of nations nominated respectively in equal numbers by the North and South Korean authorities are participated, could discuss and study means of attaining a lasting peace and realizing her peaceful unification, the memorandum added.

(The full text of the memorandum is on Page 3.)

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk in Iraq

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Baghdad on the morning of July 22 after completing their visit to Iraq from July 17 at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

They were seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Adnan Al Pachach and other high-ranking officials of Iraq.

During their stay in Iraq, they were accorded a warm welcome by the Iraqi people.

Call on Iraqi President

On July 18, the Vice-President paid a courtesy call on Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq.

Present on the occasion were Yun Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Wi In Chan, Korean trade representative in Baghdad.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk conveyed an autograph letter and gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif.

A cordial talk was held on the occasion.

Earlier, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and his party laid a wreath before the tomb of the late Abdel Salam Mohammed Aref, former President of Iraq.

Korean Guests Feted

Vice-President Kang Ryang

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Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the SPA Presidium, called on Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif on July 18.

SPA Vice-President Arrives in Damascus

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly arrived in Damascus, capital of Syria, on July 22, to pay a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Government of the S.A.R.

The Korean guest was met at the airport by Ibrahim Machus, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and other high-ranking officials of Syria.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk made a statement upon his arrival in Damascus.

Consul-General Relations Agreed With Iraq

During the stay in Iraq of Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party, a friendly talk was held between the D.P.R.K. delegation and the Iraqi leaders.

At the talk, both sides agreed upon establishing relations of consul-general for broader ties between the two countries.

"N. KOREANS SHOOK SOCCER WORLD"

The Korean eleven beat the Italian team, one of the prospective winners, causing a great sensation in the soccer world.

Commenting on this a **Reuter** dispatch said that the Korean footballers' victory over the Italians was "one of the greatest upsets in world cup history."

The Korean football team had three matches in group D: one with the Soviet team on July 12, the second with the Chilean team on July 15 and the third with the Italian team on July 19 in the Eighth World Cup Games.

It lost its first match with the Soviet eleven owing to its lack of experience.

Its second match with Chile, semi-finalist in the 7th World Cup Games, ended in a 1:1 draw.

The Korean squad, placed second in group D, was qualified to play in the quarter-finals. It met the Portuguese in the quarter finals on July 23 and lost the game 3:5.

Out of the five lost goals, two were from the penalties the Israeli referee gave against the Korean team.

Commenting on the Korea-Portugal match British sports critics John Dunn in the influential **Sunday Express** said:

"...The North Koreans walked tall out of the world cup yesterday, and shook the soccer world in the process...

Their 3-0 lead in the first 24 minutes was a fantastic exhibition of soccer strategy that rocked the Portuguese."

Match between the Korean and Italian teams in Middlesbrough on July 19

VIETNAM IS SURE TO WIN, U.S. TO LOSE

PYONGYANG CITIZENS SUPPORT VIETNAM

A grand mass rally opposing U.S. aggression against Vietnam and supporting the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 20, on the occasion of the "days of support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation."

Present at the rally were Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and public organizations.

Invited there were Ambassador Le Thiet Hung and staff members of the Vietnam Embassy; Bu Ngoc Ho, head, and, members of the permanent mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Korea, Vietnamese students studying in our country and members of the visiting Vietnam acrobatic troupe.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, **Edward Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and **Jozef Cyrankiewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.P.R., in honour of the millennium of the founding of the Polish state and the 22nd anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent a telegram of greetings to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, in honour of the 14th anniversary of July 23 Revolution, the national holiday of the United Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a message from **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and **Z. Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Grand People's Hural, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from **Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

FIRM SOLIDARITY

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, delivered the report at the rally.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists, who launched the aggressive war in Vietnam and have been desperately seeking to occupy the whole of Vietnam, as the gross violator of the Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Referring to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal addressed to the entire Vietnamese people and combatants and a partial mobilization order issued on July 17, in connection with new U.S. moves for war escalation, he declared that the Korean people express firm solidarity with the South Vietnamese people who are determined to fight to the finish against the U.S. aggressors.

The statement of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw ... member states, the speaker said, was an expression of the firm determination of the treaty states to thwart the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for war escalation.

Then he dwelt on the July 3 statement of the government of the Chinese People's Republic and on the active support expressed recently by the peoples of Cuba, Mongolia and Albania to the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Stressing that the voice supporting the Vietnamese people in their just war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation are mounting higher among the national independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and among the international democratic organizations, he welcomed the appeal of the recent joint meeting of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization and the Tri-continental Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam to the governments and peoples of all countries for taking measures for every form of effective assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

The speaker stressed that Premier Kim Il Sung in his message addressed to President Ho Chi Minh on July 18 once again solemnly declared that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are fully prepared to give the Vietnamese people more active assistance in every possible way including the dispatch of volunteers until the U.S. imperialist aggressors are completely wiped out and final victory is won.

He went on to say:

The only fair solution to the Vietnam issue is the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. There can be no other way.

Victory is in store for the Vietnamese people who are fighting heroically for justice.

SURE DEFEAT FOR U.S. IMPERIALISM

Vietnamese Ambassador Le Thiet Hung then spoke at the rally.

Lashing at the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive acts, he remarked that the entire Vietnamese people would never be reduced to slavery.

The Ambassador went on to say:

"The appeal of President Ho Chi Minh is an expression of the firm determination of our Party, our people and our army to fight to the very last against the Yankee imperialists. In response to the call of the President, the Vietnamese people will resolutely fight until the U.S. aggressors are wiped out to the last man on our soil.

"The U.S. imperialists will be certainly driven out of South Vietnam and South Korea, and Vietnam and Korea will be unified without fail."

THEY WILL FIGHT IT OUT

In his speech, Bu Ngoc Ho, head of the permanent mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, exposed and denounced the Americans for their scheme for war escalation and "peace talks."

He emphasized that the South Vietnamese people burning with hatred toward the U.S. aggressors will wage their just struggle till final victory even if the war lasts ten years, twenty years, or much longer.

Representatives of various circles also took the floor at the rally.

Worker representative Ho Chun Sik, peasant representative Wu Song Chan, youth representative Choi Gi Hwan and woman representative Om Mi Hwa expressed their whole-hearted support to the July 18 message of Premier Kim Il Sung sent to President Ho Chi Minh.

Pyongyang mass rally supporting the fighting Vietnamese people Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Rein in, Pentagon Generals!

On July 27 is the victory day when the Korean people won a great victory in the three-year-long Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. armed invaders.

The American aggressors ignited the Korean war on June 25, 1950, to occupy the whole Korea and extend their aggression to the Asian continent. To this end they hurled in the main part of their ground, naval and air forces and even the troops of 15 of their satellite states and committed bestial atrocities unprecedented in the history of war.

But the conceited American aggressors were defeated. And the myth about the "mightiness" of the United States was exploded to smithereens by the heroic struggle of our people who were out in the sacred war to rout the enemy. At last the aggressors were compelled to kneel down and sign the Armistice Agreement on the very spot where they had launched the aggression.

Thus the Korean people not only defended the freedom and independence of their own country but firmly safeguarded the eastern outpost of socialism and greatly contributed to the preservation of peace and security in the world.

The historic victory of the Korean people demonstrated to the full that no force on earth can subdue a people who have risen up as one for freedom and independence and that they can repulse any enemy if they, with arms in hand, fight heroically against him.

It also gave confidence in victory to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are up in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle for freedom and liberation.

After the war, displaying the same spirit with which they beat back the Yankee aggressors in the war, the Korean people built up their country into a powerful socialist industrial-agrarian state with the firm foundations of an independent national economy with heavy industry as the backbone.

In the postwar period, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has exerted consistent, sincere efforts to turn the truce into a durable peace and accomplish the peaceful unification of the country, strictly abiding by the Armistice Agreement.

Instead of drawing due lessons from their serious defeat in the Korean war and far from giving up their wild ambition for aggression, however, the U.S. imperialists are desperately resorting to the policies of aggression and war directed against the Korean and other Asian peoples.

Still staying on in South Korea, they have reduced it to a nuclear and rocket base and are stepping up preparations for another war there in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Moreover, the Americans are working hard to pull the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea to knock together their Asian puppets in a new aggressive military bloc with the Japanese militarists as the core.

In an effort to recover from their repeated setbacks in South Vietnam, the U.S. war maniacs started bombing lately the periphery of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, and embarked on an adventurous escalation of the aggressive war.

Whatever vicious actions they may take, however, they will never be able to escape their doom. Only another ignominious defeat awaits them.

The Yankee aggressors must not go on the rampage but must get out of South Korea, South Vietnam and all other parts of Asia and the world, taking all their murderous weapons with them.

Raising higher the banner of anti-American struggle, the Korean people will continue to fight resolutely to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to unify their country, and they will continue actively to support the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against the common enemy of all peoples.

Vice-President in Iraq

(Continued from Page 1)

Wuk also called on Premier Abdul Rahmman Al Bazzaz.

On the evening of July 18, the Iraqi Premier gave a banquet in honour of Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and his party.

The Korean guests were invited to a banquet given by the Governor of the Baghdad Province on July 19.

Inspection

During their stay in Iraq, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk and company inspected scenic spots, places of historic interest and cultural institutions in Baghdad and looked around a textile mill and the remains of Babylon in the suburbs of the city.

Banquet

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk gave a banquet in honour of Iraqi Premier Abdul Rahman Al Bazzaz at the Baghdad Hotel on the evening of July 21.

A friendly, amicable atmosphere pervaded the banquet.

MEMORANDUM

OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE D.P.R.K.

(In connection with the U.S. scheme again to bring the "Korean Question" illegally before the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session)

The United States tries again to illegally bring the "Korean question" before the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session.

In this connection, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deems it necessary to elucidate once again its position on the question of Korea's unification.

The question of Korea's unification has focussed the attention of the people of the world and the governments of all countries for more than 20 years.

Yet, the question of Korea's unification remains unsolved and Korea is still partitioned.

The artificial division of the territory and the split of the homogeneous nation for more than 20 years have created grave obstacles to the co-ordinated political, economic and cultural development in Korea.

An end must be put to this abnormal situation at the earliest date.

The Korean question is a question of restoring the unity of the temporarily divided territory, and, accordingly, it is an internal affair which should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made all possible efforts to realize the unification of the country, the long-cherished national aspiration of the Korean people, on the principle of self-determination of nations.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained that the peaceful unification of Korea should be accomplished by way of establishing a unified all-Korea government representing all sections of the population through free and democratic North-South general elections by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside after having the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and all other foreign troops withdrawn from South Korea.

To these elections, complete freedom of political activities of political parties, public organizations and individual figures as well as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, should be fully guaranteed in the whole area of North and South Korea.

The fascist oppression and terrorist rule dominant in South Korea must be eliminated, and all the democratic rights of the people in South Korea, which have been trampled on, be restored without delay. Thus, representatives and public figures of various circles in North and South Korea must be enabled to discuss with each other in a free atmosphere the supreme national task of realizing the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed that if the South Korean authorities could not agree to the free general elections in North and South Korea right now, a Confederation of the North and the South be established as a transitional step.

The Confederation envisaged the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of equal numbers of representatives approved by the two sides mainly for co-ordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea and appearing in various fields of international activity as a single nation, while retaining the existing socio-political systems in the North and the South for the time being and maintaining the independent activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korean authorities.

It was suggested by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to organize a committee of purely economic character composed of representatives of the business circles in order to conduct trade between the North and the South if the South Korean authorities cannot even accept the North-South Confederation.

It is very important to eliminate tension artificially created between the North and the South in expediting the solution of the question of Korea's unification.

In this respect, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army and all other foreign troops from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement on refraining from the use of force against each other, and the reduction of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also expressed its readiness to abrogate the military treaties it concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. aggressive forces are withdrawn from South Korea and that the South Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they concluded with foreign countries.

It has proposed, as a minimum measure to restore the ties of the divided nation, correspondence between parents, wives and children, between relatives and between friends, separated in the North and the South, and has time and again suggested that it would offer the people in South Korea relief supplies, proceeding from the compatriotic desire to lighten their difficulties of living even a little.

All these proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the question of Korea's unification are in full accord not only with the national interests of the entire Korean people but also with the interests of peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, however, all these just and reasonable proposals have been rejected, without exception, by the South Korean authorities under U.S. control. Thus, the Korean people cannot even travel freely on the territory of their own country, and parents, wives and children, brothers and sisters are unable even to hear from each other within calling distance.

The U.S. imperialists have imposed untold misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people and persistently obstructed the peaceful unification of Korea, while scheming more frenziedly to provoke a new war.

The U.S. imperialists shipped into South Korea large quantities of various new-type weapons including atomic and rocket weapons, and expanded the South Korean puppet troops to more than 600,000, while incessantly perpetrating criminal acts of aggression against North Korea.

Besides, they are machinating to set up a base for nuclear submarines in South Korea.

With an aim of intensifying aggression in Korea and Asia, the Americans instigated the Japanese militarists and their puppets in South Korea to conclude the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," thereby aligning the latter not only politically and economically but also militarily; and the U.S. now tries to form a new enlarged military bloc of aggression embracing its satellite states and puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The U.S. imperialists escalate the war of aggression against Vietnam in an effort to recover from the shameful defeats they have suffered in South Vietnam and extricate themselves from a blind alley.

They have already hurled in nearly 270,000 aggressive troops and plan to reinforce them up to 400,000 by the end of this year, while plotting to rake up more cannon-fodder in the Asian region.

The South Korean authorities take the lead in executing this U.S. plan for cannon-fodder recruitment.

On the instructions of U.S. imperialism Pak Jung Hi has already dispatched 30,000 South Korean puppet soldiers to South Vietnam and is making preparations to send reinforcements of tens of thousands of men.

The South Korean authorities are trying to maintain their crumbling fascist rule, with the reward for their criminal acts committed against the Vietnamese people who are waging the righteous national-salvation war of resistance against the U.S. and for freedom, liberation and national independence.

In defiance of the wishes of the South Korean people, Pak Jung Hi faithfully serves the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism designed to keep South Korea forever as a military base for its aggression in Asia and as a source of cheap cannon-fodder.

This places greater obstacles in the way of Korea's unification, and is an open challenge to the national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples and a criminal act undermining world peace.

The successive authorities in South Korea, as the stooges of U.S. imperialism, have been opposed to the national-liberation movement of the peoples in Asia and Africa.

In 1956, when the imperialists launched an invasion against Egypt, the South Korean authorities clamoured that they would send volunteers to support the imperialists against the Egyptian people. They "pledged" friendship with the Talombe gang of the Republic of the Congo (L), the lackeys of the African people, and with the Government of the Republic of South Africa, and gave them active support.

Of late, they acted in conspiracy with Israel in further intensifying all kinds of subversive activities against the Arab people.

The division of Korea and, particularly, the occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and its plots to unleash war constitute a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

Today, the unification of Korea is an urgent problem whose solution brooks no delay both in view of the national interests of the Korean people and for the sake of world peace.

1. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that for a just solution of the Korean question, the United Nations should desist from the illegal discussion of the "Korean question."

The United Nations must revoke all the unlawful resolutions on the "Korean question" adopted under U.S. pressure and decide to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. Forces" and to dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" framed up by the U.S. in violation of the U.N. Charter itself.

The United Nations was not entitled from the outset to deal with the Korean question even in the light of its Charter which provides for the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Furthermore, having been reduced into a belligerent in the Korean war by the United States, the United Nations has even lost the moral authority to concern itself in the Korean question.

Experience shows that the discussion of the "Korean question" conducted at the United Nations every year for the past 19 years was nothing but an annual function in which the United States manufactured illegal resolutions arbitrarily in defiance of the wishes of the Korean people and in violation of the U.N. Charter.

That is why the United Nations, despite its repeated discussions on the "Korean question" over many years, has not given any help to the solution of the question but hindered the unification of Korea and further aggravated the situation.

The United Nations should draw a proper lesson therefrom.

There are no foreign troops stationed in North Korea now. The U.S. aggressive forces and all other foreign troops should withdraw from South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea.

Today, there is no reason, no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. troops to occupy South Korea.

The U.S. troops are kept in South Korea even today, 13 years after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, because the United States wants to hold South Korea forever as a military bridgehead for its aggression in Asia.

The "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is an instrument of U.S. aggression against Korea, which concocts the "annual reports" to camouflage the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea and to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

To realize the peaceful unification of Korea at the earliest date, the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, first of all, and the Korean problem be left to the Korean people themselves.

2. The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves, in which the U.N. or any other outside party should not be permitted to interfere.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has demanded a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations both in North and South Korea or North-South Korea joint conference of some other form be convened, with a view to discussing the question of the country's unification.

This is in full accord with the desire of the entire Korean people who aspire after mutual rapprochement and negotiations between North and South Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares once again that it is prepared and willing to negotiate with any political figure in South Korea who really desires national unity and the country's unification, irrespective of his political views, religious faith or property status.

It also considers that a conference of states concerned may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, in which the states interested in the Korean question will be represented.

Such a conference of states concerned, where representatives of North and South Korea, and representatives of the nations nominated in equal numbers by the North and South Korean authorities respectively are to participate, could discuss and study means of attaining a lasting peace in Korea and realizing her peaceful unification.

Today the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the realization of the independent unification of Korea constitutes a link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa against the imperialist policies of colonization and war, and of the struggles of the people all over the world in defence of peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that its just position and demand with regard to the independent peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves will enjoy support of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the whole world.

Pyongyang, July 21, 1966.

KOREAN QUARTER-FINALISTS—"THEY CERTAINLY SHOWED THAT EAST IS NOW A NEW AND VIBRANT FORCE IN FOOTBALL"

Goalie Li Chan Myong

Fullback Sin Yong Gyu (Captain)

Fullback Oh Yun Gyong

Fullback Rim Jung Son

Fullback Ha Jong Won

Halfback Pak Sung Jin

Halfback Im Song Hwi

Forward Pak Du Ik

Forward Han Bong Jin

Forward Yang Song Guk

Forward Li Dong Won

Well-Deserved Victory

Sensation

Match with Italian Team

The Korean football team caused a great sensation when it defeated 1:0 the Italian team, one of the strongest in the world and a powerful prospective winner, at the World Cup Games on July 19.

The Italian team which had won the world championship twice, and the Korean team, the only Asian team taking part in the World Cup Games, met at a stadium in England's northern city of Middlesbrough, drawing the attention of football fans from many countries.

The match, refereed by a French, started with the Italians' kick-off.

The Italians adopted 1-4-2-3 formation and, taking advantage of their tall stature, made tries for goals by long passes and by playing with the head in front of the goal. The Korean eleven, holding to 4-2-4 formation, carried on a big, active mobile operation, each player stubbornly blocking the rival and even the forwards joining the defence all over the field from the area in front of the opponents' goal to that of their own goal.

OUR FORWARDS

Our forwards allured the rival backs to one side and, suddenly launching an attack from the other side, flurried the world famous broom defence from the outset and put the opponents into confusion.

Dominating over Rivera, one of the best ten footballers of the world, and Bulgarelli, halfback and captain, and other Italian players with a variety of techniques at their command, our halfbacks Pak Sung Jin and Im Song Hwi took an active part both in defence and offensive. They played a decisive role in forcing Italians on the defensive and holding the initiative.

The match was seesawed, with the ball shuttling from one end of the field to the other. In this match of speed, our players, daring and nimble, put pressure to bear upon their opponents. Han Bong Jin dribbled the ball along the side line and, suddenly veering, made a try for a goal at a point beyond the penalty area in the 14th minute of the first half. The ball flew sliding over the goal bar. In the 20th minute, a free kick was awarded from a point 30 metres off the goal. Pak Sung Jin lightly passed the ball for Rim Jung Son to shoot. The ball ran past the goal post.

OUR BACKS

Meanwhile, the Italian players, skillfully controlling the ball, made sudden offensives at quick pace, and, when the ball was past our backs, they tried to head it into our net. But they ran up against our Sin Yong Gyu and Ha Jong Won, who warded off the attacks by stubbornly blocking and heading the ball away.

Rim Jung Son completely held in check Barason who made tries for a goal by, just as he had done when scoring a goal in the match with the Chileans, passing the ball all of a sudden from the right to the left and then dashing forward to run it into the net.

Oh Yun Gyong stubbornly marked the skillful and quick-paced player Perani and foiled his attempt at offensive.

Especially, Sin Yong Gyu self-sacrificingly stopped the rivals several times from gaining a decisive chance for a goal. In the first 15 minutes of the first half, our halfbacks alone made three tries for a goal.

GOAL

Pak Sung Jin put up impressive performance, moving about like an arrow in the midfield and in other areas of the field.

In the 35th minute, Bulgarelli acted violently against the rules while chasing Pak Sung Jin who was dribbling the ball. Pak Sung Jin, a nippy player, was pushed up in the air for a moment and fell down. The Italian got injured too seriously to continue to play. And this player was sent off the field for his foul play.

The Italians, as their long passes and tossing in front of the goal did not work, attempted at a thrust from the centre by Mazzola and Rivera. But our defence line stood firm, frustrating this attempt.

In the 42nd minute of the first half, around the half-line Ha Jong Won intercepted with his head the ball from the rival side. He passed it to Pak Du Ik who was 15 metres away from the opponents' goal. The latter by-passed two of the rival defenders by way of feint and powerfully ran the ball into the right corner of the goal at a lightning speed.

In the second half, the Italians made fierce offensives in an attempt to make good the lost goal. Their surprise thrust caused a critical moment several times. Our goalie Li Chan Myong saved the ball each time.

In the tenth minute, the Italian right wing made a thrust and, with our defenders a little way behind him, kicked the ball at point 4-5 metres away from the goal. Our goalie, having judged the situation quickly, boldly rushed forward to save the situation. A little later, Italian halfback Rivera, some 20 metres away from the goal, powerfully kicked the ball at the right corner of the goal. The goalie, who was then guarding the left corner, deftly stretched out to ward off the shot.

In the second half the Italians' manoeuvrability was waning. Seizing upon this, our players mounted fast-attacking from both sides, creating a chance for a goal several times.

Rim Jung Son was given a free-kick award at a point 20 metres off the goal in the 31st minute. He forcefully kicked the ball sending it through a wall put up by 4-5 players. The ball ran skimming over the goal bar.

There was a tussle for the ball in front of the Italians' goal in the 32nd minute. Yang Song Guk missed a chance of shooting from 3-4 metres off the goal. Then came Pak Du Ik in his wake and tackled the rival defender.

ABSOLUTE SUPPORT

The Korean team enjoyed absolute support of the officials and citizens of the city. When the match was over in our favour, the onlookers all rose and cheered, shouting "Korea! Korea!"

Among the onlookers congratulating our players on their win were those from South Korea.

Match with Soviet Team

Earlier, on July 12, our team played its first match with the Soviet eleven. Our boys, making their debut in the World Cup Games with a history of 36 years, were lacking experience in competing with world's powerful teams and were excessively strained. The result—loss of three goals to the opposing team.

Whirlwind

Match with Chilean Team

SIMILAR FORMATION

On July 15, they had a match with the Chilean team.

Both contesting teams adopted the similar tactics of 4-2-4 formation. The match started with our team's kick-off. From the outset our players, with Pak Du Ik as the pivot, made thrusts from both wings, threatening the rivals.

The Chileans, possessing techniques peculiar to Latin-American football in ball control and passing, attempted to break through our right side by relying on their captain Sanches. This attempt of theirs failed as they ran up against the stubborn and nimble counter-offensive by Pak Ri Sop. Then their No. 1 quick-paced player Araya, outside right, was put in place for the purpose of breakthrough. Oh Yun Gyong foiled this new attempt of the Chileans.

ACTIVE OFFENSIVE

Our team, by mounting active offensive through combination of short pass and fast attacking, began to get the upper hand and hold the initiative.

In the 25th minute, the referee gave a penalty against our team.

Our players grew more stubborn after they lost a goal. In the 43rd minute, Pak Sung Jin dribbled the ball single-handed from the half-line as far down as the penalty area where he passed it to Pak Du Ik. The ball was again passed to him. He kicked it forcefully. It hit the leg of a rival defender and rebounded.

Playing an active game of all-out offensive and all-out defence, the Korean team really dominated the match in the second half. The fast attacking carried out from both wings, with Pak Du Ik as the pivot, forced the Chileans on the defensive in front of their goal.

FULL CONTROL

Halfback Im Song Hwi held full control of the midfield and Oh Yun Gyong and Pak Ri Sop, advancing as far down as the opponents' penalty area, assisted the forwards.

Towards the close of the second half, Pak Sung Jin dribbled the ball towards the left corner and then centered it. Li Dong Won, in the penalty area, received the ball and headed it, which ran past the goal post.

Our team's pass, manoeuvrability and, especially, powerful vertical pass went on well noticeably. In face of this, the Chilean goalie called on the forwards to come and help him in guarding the goal.

Han Bong Jin and Kim Sung Il dribbled the ball along the side line and passed it to Pak Du Ik who passed it to the wings, bringing pressure to bear upon the opponents. From then on one crisis after another was created in front of the Chileans' goal. There was a very good chance in the 40th minute. Pak Sung Jin made a pass to Pak Du Ik who, having by-passed one of the rival backs, at a point 15 metres off the goal, feigned a kick into the right corner of the goal and then shot the ball toward the left corner. The ball, however, missed the mark, flying past the goal post.

FINE PERFORMANCE

As the game was drawing nearer to the end—one of the signs of this was the referee's looking at his wrist-watch now and then—our team's offensive grew fiercer and the onlookers grew more enthusiastic in cheering. In the 42nd minute of the second half, only three minutes before the full-time, Sin Yong Gyu went out on the attacking line and advanced as far as the penalty area. Rim Jung Son passed the ball to Sin Yong Gyu and a tussle ensued.

Some 20 metres away from the goal Pak Sung Jin got hold of the ball from a bewildered Chilean. He shot it into the goal where 6-7 rival defenders were standing guard. The goalie and the defenders had no time to see it.

The onlookers rose to their feet applauding our players for the fine performance.

PEOPLE FROM EAST

Our team kept its offensive until the whistle went for the full-time. The match ended in 1:0. The citizens cheering our players by waving our national flags they had made for themselves, not to speak of our people rushed to the field ignoring the check by the police.

Throughout the game, Korean side made 16 tries for goals as against nine by their opponents. Commenting on the game, the "Northern Echo" said: a whirlwind of rejoicing rose at the stadium. It was caused by the people from the East.

Excellent

Match with Portuguese Team

A quarter- final game between the Korean and Portuguese teams was played in Liverpool on July 23. It opened at 3 p.m., Liverpool time. Our eleven was regrettably defeated 3:5.

The Portuguese reached the quarter finals after trouncing Brazil 3:1, Hungary 3:1 and Bulgaria 3:0 in the group competition. They are a prospective winner of the World Cup at the current championship.

The match was refereed by an Israeli. It started with the Portuguese team's kick-off. Our boys opened the score in the 2nd minute and booted in two more goals in the 20th and 23rd minutes. The Portuguese scored its first goal in the 26th minute, and a penalty award in the 41st minute brought them another goal. Our boys were leading 3:2 when the first half ended.

FAST-ATTACKING

Our players, by launching a fast-offensive, put their rivals into confusion from the very beginning of the game. Halfback Im Song Hwi dribbled the ball as far down as a point some 25 metres away from the opponents' goal and there he made a pass to Han Bong Jin who also made a nimble pass. Pak Sung Jin got at it at a point some 25 metres off the goal and shot it straight into left corner of the goal.

Around the 20th minute, Li Dong Won made a long pass over a few of the rival defenders to Yang Song Guk, who returned the ball by a long pass to Li Dong Won, who scored the second goal.

Credit for the third goal went to Yang Song Guk. He feigned a motion towards the left, then made a sudden push-through towards the centre by by-passing two of the rival defenders and then landed the ball into the net.

SECOND HALF

In the second half, around the 10th minute Portuguese forward, Eusebio who is known as one of the football wizards of the world, made a push-through singlehanded and scored a goal. Around the 15th minute, the referee gave a penalty against the Korean team.

We lost one more goal around the 34th minute when a rival player's heading went off well.

The Korean eleven, though eliminated, stirred the crowded onlookers by their excellent performance. The stadium was echoing with the cheers of the spectators shouting "Korea!"

The members of Korea's World Cup squad are in good health.

(KCNA)

The papers and magazines of the world were full of comments on the Korean football team at the London World Cup Games. Here we publish some excerpts of the comments:

"SURPRISINGLY STRONG N. KOREA"

"The surprisingly strong North Korean team scored three fast goals before the stunned Portuguese team found the range....

"The sensation started in the first minute.

"Pak Sung Jin, Korea's midfield master, shirked off a right wing attacking move and receded through the spreadeagled Portuguese defense to score. In the 20th minute, Li Dong Won put the Koreans further ahead. Four minutes later Yang Song Guk, a brilliant leftwinger, confirmed all the old suspicious about the Portuguese defense by putting Korea into a 3-0 lead.

"The North Koreans within 25 minutes had scored more goal against the all-conquering Portuguese than Brazil, Hungary and Bulgaria could manage between them in three matches....

"They did it with a classic display of precision soccer that for a while made nonsense of Portugal's rating as favorites for the world title." **(AP)**

"HEROES"

"The North Koreans, the little men who came to Britain as the subjects of laughter or humor of compassion, may well leave the heroes of the cup. Against the power of Portugal, they certainly showed that the East is now a new and vibrant force in football." **(Tom Jack in the Sunday Telegraph)**

"VERY SURPRIZED"

"We were very surprised at the North Korean tactics at the beginning of the game," Portugal's coach Otto Gloria said.

"In 20 years of working as a trainer, my heart never worked so hard" Gloria said. **(AP)**

"CLOTH OF GOLD"

"These Koreans deserve the cloth of gold....

Last night they were playing one of the world powers at soccer and Korean historians must write that this was the birth... as a football national." **(British sports writer Derek Hodgson)**

"GREAT SHOCK"

"North Korea pulled off the great shock of the 1966 World Cup competition here tonight when they beat Italy 1-0 and sent the Italians reeling out of the Cup... The Koreans, the mystery team before their arrival, have surprised soccer experts already with their skills, but performance tonight will rank as one of the greatest upsets in world cup history.

"The Koreans pushed harder and harder to force the Italian defence into mistakes. Far from being overawed by the reputation of the Italians, North Korea aimed for victory from the start. They never stopped running, varied their approach and shot on sight. The dithering Italian defences were unnerved as these busy little Korean forwards kept coming at them." **(Reuter)**

"DEVELOPING ASIAN FOOTBALL"

"The North Korean team known as a mystery team has demonstrated its power through the victory over Italy... This victory shows developing Asian football." **(Algerian paper El Moudjahid)**

"FAIRY TALE"

"North Korea wrote a fairy tale into the history of the world cup... To be fair to the Koreans, even when the Italians were at full strength there was nothing to choose between the sides. **(The London Times).**

"SENSATIONAL SURPRISE"

"A sensational surprise marked the last but one day of the eighth finals of the world soccer cup. It was the elimination of Italy (twice winner of the tournament in 1934 and 1938,) as a result of their totally unexpected 1-0 defeat at the hands of North Korea, the rank outsiders of the tournament." **(AFP)**

"PURE SKILL"

"The mystery men from the East pulled off the sensation of the world cup when they pitched... multi-million lira Italian team out of the competition... They won deservedly on pure skill." **(Dailly Mirror)**

"QUICKER MOVEMENT"

"The Koreans were quicker in movement both with and without the ball... The footballers of North Korea, spurred by the most partisan cheers... seized a thoroughly deserved draw last night... that delighted everyone except the unhappy Chileans...". **(Dally Mail)**

"NO QUESTION"

"No question about these Koreans being worth a point. You can knock them down and they keep getting up. I have never known any.., captured a neutral crowd like these lads have over Middlesbrough." **(Manager Joe Harvey of British paper Newcastle United)**

"COURAGEOUS KOREA"

"In the northeast of England, Russia has made a good headway with wins over North Korea and Italy, but credit must be given to courageous little North Korea who came to England almost without hope... Pak Sung Jin, scorer of the Korean goal, will surely be given a hero's welcome when he returns home." **(AFP)**

"BEAUTY"

"Pak Sung Jin's goal was a beauty. He barged into the penalty area and shot through a crowd of players, giving the keeper no chance." **(UPI)**

"JUST REWARD"

"A superb second half fight by North Korea brought a just reward for the little men from the East when they snatched a point against Chile with an equaliser two minutes from the end." **(Reuter)**

"ALL-OUT ATTACK"

"Tonight's match proved the finest of the North Koreans. They were overwhelmed in their first match by the hard tackling Russians, but showed great improvement to draw with Chile in their next match. It had not been expected that North Koreans would be able to challenge Italy, though the Italians have been out of form. But the speedy, lively North Koreans never let up in their all-out attack. Running with great enthusiasm and stamina they continuously harrassed the Italians." **(Reuter)**

"GLORIOUS PART"

Matadi, Chairman of the GANEFO Association of the Republic of Indonesia, sent on July 21 a message to the Korean Embassy in Djakarta greeting the Korean team's victory over the Italian eleven at the World Cup competition.

The message of greetings reads in part:

The football team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has played a glorious part in the 1966 World Cup Games by shattering the forecasts of some people in the football circles of the West.

We were rejoiced and happy to learn the Korean team's victory over the famous Italian side on July 19.

We extend congratulations and greetings to the Korean team which has preserved the honour not only of Korea which has the genuine spirit of Chollima (winged horse) but also of the new emerging forces of the world.

Your success has proved that the Asian team should hold a deserved place in the world's ranks and that it will remain there forever uneliminated.

Foreign Comments on Korean Football

A scene of quarter-final match between Korean and Portuguese teams

Chilean goalie fails to save the ball at the match between the Korean and Chilean teams

Repeal of "S. Korea-US Status of Forces Agreement" Demanded

THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION issued on July 16 a statement in denunciation of the "ROK-U.S. status of forces agreement" signed between American imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In its statement the Association declared the agreement as a criminal document designed to legalize the extraterritorial acts of the U.S. aggressor troops occupying South Korea and as an unlawful document which none of the Koreans recognizes.

Bringing to full light the humiliating, unequal agreement, the statement noted: The American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique advertise the agreement as something that would help improve the gruesome realities of South Korea today through some sort of "strengthened ties" and "mutual respect." But this is a sheer lie and an intolerable mockery of the people in South Korea.

The agreement, the statement stressed, once again showed clearly that South Korea is a full colony of the American-and Pak Jung Hi and his clique are out-and-out stooges of American imperialism.

More S. Korean Troops To S. Vietnam

On July 22, 600-man South Korean unit was sent to South Vietnam, according to Radio Deang-a in South Korea.

The date of departure and the name of the port were made unknown obviously for fear of public censure.

On July 19 the Seoul puppets sent another contingent of the marine corps to South Vietnam.

As was already reported, the U.S. puppets in South Korea offered the U.S. 30,000 troops as cannon fodder. They are faithfully executing the order of their U.S. master, turning a deaf ear to the voice of the people demanding the return home of their soldiers now in South Vietnam.

S. KOREA-ISRAEL COLLUSION

According to Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea "Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the South Korean National Assembly" left Seoul on July 18 to visit Israel for about forty days.

The current tour to Israel of the South Korean agricultural chief is obviously to discuss the matter on further strengthening the South Korea-Israel collusion.

The plots for collusion brewed frequently in recent days between these two countries, the twin errand boys in the execution of the U.S. aggressive policy, furnish an eloquent proof of their loyalty to their master's instructions directed against the Arab nations and the Korean people.

S. KOREAN WORKERS IN S. VIETNAM BOYCOTT WORK

More than 270 South Korean workers engaged in harbour construction in Quang Nam port, South Vietnam, launched a boycott of work on July 18, in protest against the maltreatment and insult offered by the Yankees, according to Radio Hanguk Munhwa in South Korea.

The showdown came as a Yankee in charge of the mess hall forbade them to take breakfast under the pretext of being late for the meal.

U.S.-HIRED WORKERS FIGHT ON

Korean workers employed at U.S. army establishments in South Korea staged a demonstration and went on a sit-in strike on July 21 in protest against the trickery of U.S. army authorities, according to Radio Dong-a in Seoul.

This was triggered off by an attempt of the U.S. army authorities to cut the wages of Korean workers employed as guards in the Seoul and Inchon areas. The said authorities were obliged to promise full pay on July 20 in face of the resolute strike staged by those workers and the solidarity campaigns waged by all other U.S.-hired workers in support of their colleagues. But, the next day they went back on their words, giving vent to the workers' wrath.

Some 20 representatives of the strikers thronged to the PX office in protest against its cunning trick and went on a sit-in strike to have their demand met.

Upon learning the news of this betrayal, over 500 workers in the neighbourhood rushed to the scene and joined in this strike.

The Korean workers at a PX office in Dongducheon District, Kyonggi Province, decided to call a strike demanding wage hike and better living conditions.

Their 8-point demand includes a 45 per cent wage increase and the conclusion of collective contracts.

Revolutionary Spirit of Moncada

Thirteen years ago, on July 26, heroes of Moncada raised the first torchlight of armed struggle against dictatorship in Cuba.

This torchlight marked a new stage in the history of the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooge Batista's dictatorship and for genuine independence and freedom of the country; it was a prelude to the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The Cuban patriots and people led by Comrade Fidel Castro, taking to heart the revolutionary spirit of July 26, continued to wage a heroic struggle and finally won victory on January 1, 1959.

This victory was a great historic event that freed the Cuban people from the fascist rule and marked the beginning of the socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere.

The victorious Cuban revolution once again confirmed the truth that a people can certainly win victory in the fight against imperialism and colonialism when they, arms in hand, rise up in resolute struggle.

The Cuban people's victories in repulsing the U.S. imperialists' armed attack on Playa Giron in April 1961, in frustrating the sea blockade on the Caribbean in October 1962 and in foiling the recent provocation from the Guantanamo base demonstrated the invincible might of the Cuban people who have taken over the glorious revolutionary tradition of Moncada.

The Korean people expressed their all-out support to the statement of Prime Minister Fidel Castro condemning American imperialism for its aggression act from the Guantanamo base and clarifying the just stand of the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

Whatever schemes they may make, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to subdue the heroic Cuban people who have inherited the revolutionary spirit of July 26.

The Cuban people who have raised high the banner of socialist revolution for the first time in Latin America, are closely united around the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. They are defending their country against the U.S. encroachments and achieving good results in socialist construction.

Along with the progressives throughout the world, the Cuban people are giving active support to the Vietnamese people fighting against the U.S. aggressors. By strengthening the solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples they make a great contribution to winning victory for the common cause of the peoples.

The Korean people are closely linked with the Cuban people in the common struggle against aggression by the U.S. imperialists and for victory of the socialist cause.

The Korean people heartily congratulate the Cuban people on their successes and have always expressed militant solidarity with them in their struggle. When American imperialism conducted a provocation against Cuba from the Guantanamo base, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement to give full support to the statement of Prime Minister Fidel Castro which expressed the determination of the Cuban people to fight the American aggressors to the last man. They will continue to give full support to the Cuban people in their just struggle and, in whatever storm, will stand on the side of the Cuban people and fight to the finish against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of all peoples.

WARM CONGRATULATIONS TO U.A.R. PEOPLE

The people of the United Arab Republic put an end to the colonial rule of the British imperialists through their protracted struggle against foreign aggressors and founded their Republic on July 23, 1952.

Since the victory in their revolution they, under the leadership of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, have attained great successes in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, liquidate as early as possible the remnants of feudalism and colonialism, consolidate national independence and achieve economic independence.

Now they are marching along the road of independent development, while consolidating their achievements made in their efforts to build a new life.

The Government of the United Arab Republic pursues a peace-loving foreign policy of non-alignment under the banner of anti-imperialism. It is fighting against the aggressive manoeuvres of the Israeli Zionists, the enemy of the Arab people, and their supporters, the imperialists, to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people and strengthening the unity of the Arab people.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists who supply the Israeli Zionists with modern weapons and line up the West German revanchists and even the puppets of South Korea with the Israeli expansionists for their manoeuvres against the Arab people.

The relations of friendship and co-operation are developing day by day between the two peoples bound by the ties of their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1963 and the 1964 visit to the United Arab Republic by President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and the recent tour of the U.A.R. by Vice-President Kang Kyung Wok of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly were events of epochal significance in further strengthening the friendly ties of the two peoples.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries are contributing to the common cause of the Asian and African peoples who are fighting for their country's independent development and world peace under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The Korean people will always stand by the Arab people and give active support to their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and social progress.

On the occasion of the U.A.R. people's national day the people of Korea sincerely wish them new successes in their struggle for the country's prosperity.

At Panmunjom

End to U.S. Provocation Demanded

The 227th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on July 22.

At the meeting, our side strongly protested to the U.S. side against its ever more unscrupulous moves for another war in Korea — incessant infiltration of its armed bandits and espionage agents into our portion of the Demilitarised Zone, dispatch of its naval vessels into the coastal waters of our side, continuous introduction of various new-type weapons and combat materials into South Korea, etc.

Our side strongly demanded the U.S. side severely punish the culprits involved in the latest provocative, hostile acts in the Demilitarised Zone and in the territorial waters of our side, immediately stop its criminal armed reinforcements and manoeuvres for another war and ship out of Korea all the illegally-introduced lethal weapons. It also demanded the U.S. side take measures against the recurrence of similar reckless acts that hamper the routine activities of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate bodies.

If the U.S. side does not want to sustain the same shameful defeat as it did in Korea 13 years ago, it must stop at once its schemes for another war, which would only be its own grave, Maj. Gen. Pak stated.

On display here are the belongings which were carried by armed bandits and spies of the U.S. side

LETTER TO N.N.S.C.

On the U.S. Side's Arms Reinforcement

The U.S. side, engrossed in preparing another war in Korea, illegally brought various new-type weapons and combat equipment into South Korea of late in flagrant violation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.

In this connection, Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on July 22.

The letter reads in part:

According to a news dispatch of Dongbwa Tongshin in Seoul dated May 30, 1966, the United Nations Command side again illegally introduced into South Korea F-5-A fighter-bombers to form a group on that date.

Enumerating a number of cases of the recent illegal introduction by the UNC side of various types of weapons and combat materials, the letter stated:

Such arms reinforcement constitutes a gross contravention of the Preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement aimed at insuring complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat equipment.

In conclusion, the letter asked the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement to take necessary measures against the above-mentioned violations of the Armistice Agreement by the UNC side and inform our side of the result.

KOREAN WAR AND UNITED STATES

(Continued from our previous issue)

5. The United States Ignores Lessons

The Korean war started in 1950 was a "retaliatory war" designed for recovering from the total bankruptcy of the postwar policy of aggression followed by the United States which had dreamed of occupying South Korea and Japan and reducing North Korea and China to its colonies and of dominating Asia and the rest of the world. Specifically, it was an action to suppress the rapidly growing sentiments among the Korean people aspiring to unification and to save the American colonial rule from collapse, and it was a remedy for the acute economic crisis in the United States.

But the Korean war went further to aggravate the political and economic crisis of the United States as well as the general crisis of capitalism and accelerate the collapse of the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The United States, far from learning due lessons from this, has been bent on preparations for another war in South Korea in order to attain the aggressive end they failed to gain in the Korean war.

America's frantic preparations for another war are associated with the frustrating political, military and moral setback she is continually sustaining in Vietnam, particularly with the crisis of the tottering U.S. colonial rule in South Korea worsened by the April 1960 Popular Uprising.

The United States sees its way out in escalating the aggressive war in South Vietnam and "internationalizing" it by bringing in more troops from its satellite states, and in starting another war in Korea.

NEW MILITARY LINE-UP

The American war maniacs have hastened the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism to unleash a new war in Korea and Asia, ascribing their defeat in the Korean war to the fact that it was launched before Japanese militarism had been revived.

In 1951 the United States concluded the San Francisco separate peace treaty and the "Security Pact" with Japan with a view to expediting the political and military revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism taking advantage of the Korean war.

As of the end of 1960 Japan's "Self-Defence Forces," ordered by the United States as a "shock force" for its aggression in Asia, had a total strength of 240,000 men and their manoeuvrability and fire power strengthened several times what the "Imperial Army" had before the Second World War.

Meanwhile, the United States has started establishing a new military strategic system in the Far East with its nuclear-and rocket-armed air and naval forces as the principal striking force and with the puppet troops of South Korea, Taiwan and other satellite states as the attacking force whose backbone is the Japanese forces.

By 1954 the United States had concluded bilateral military pacts with South Korea, Japan and Taiwan to form a triangle under its direction. The bilateral military pacts were followed by the "South Korea-Taiwan military pact" and the "Japan-Taiwan military pact" by which the United States directly connected South Korea with Taiwan, Japan with Taiwan, Washington directed South Korea and Japan to sign the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in June 1965 to establish the South Korea-Japan diplomatic relations which had remained the last vacuum.

Through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the United States realized the military collusion between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists and has paved the way for the dispatch of large numbers of Japanese troops to South Korea. In reality, the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" meant the formation of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" for which the United States had long taken much pains.

On this basis, Washington held the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" in Seoul last June to form a "pan-Asiatic military alliance" and organized a standing organization named what they call Asian and Pacific Council. This was a substantial action to prepare the way for the full-scale enlistment of the service of Japan and Asian puppets in the execution of America's policy of aggression and war in Asia, specially in another war for which the United States is making feverish preparations in South Korea.

At the U.S. instructions the Japanese militarists drew up plans of operations for another Korean war such as Japanese Defence Agency's plan of "Operation Three Arrows" which created a stir and of actual war "Operation Flying Dragon" made between 1964 and 1965, and they have been staging various military exercises.

VIOLATOR OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

The Korean Armistice Agreement prohibits all hostile acts against the other side until a final peaceful settlement of the Korean question is reached on a democratic basis, and it provides that a political conference of a higher level shall be convened within three months after the Armistice Agreement becomes effective, with a view to withdrawing foreign forces from Korea and settling the Korean question.

But the Americans have constantly committed grave hostile acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

On August 8, 1953, before the ink on the Armistice Agreement dried up, the United States signed with its puppets in South Korea the "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact" envisaging an indefinite occupation of South Korea by the American forces and disrupted the preliminary meeting for the political conference of a higher level which was to be convened for the settlement of the Korean question.

In June 1956 the Americans expelled from South Korea the "Neutral Nations Inspection Teams" whose mission it was to supervise the observance of the Armistice Agreement, and in June 1957 they declared the unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which prohibits the introduction of reinforcing combat materials into Korea, and brought in large quantities of new-type weapons necessary for the unleashing of another war.

Ever since then U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Korea have ceaselessly violated the territory of North Korea.

The hostile acts against our side and violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. side since the ceasefire on July 27, 1953 up to date reach as many as 40,000 cases, counting only those against which our side has made formal protest at the meetings of the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

BUILD-UP OF FORCES AND "MODERNIZATION" OF ARMS

Following the truce the United States moved the Headquarters of its Eighth Army from Japan to South Korea. And in July 1957 the Pentagon brought the "UN Command" from Tokyo to Seoul. It moved to South Korea the First Cavalry Division from Japan in October 1957 and one combat division from the American mainland, bringing the total number of American servicemen in South Korea to the level of 65,000 men.

Meanwhile, the United States reinforced the puppet army of South Korea in a short time.

The divisions of the puppet army expanded from 16 at the time of truce to 31 in 1956. In February 1957 the puppet army swelled to 725,000 men.

According to recent news reports, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to draft more than 50,000 young people within this year, and then to activate three reserve divisions into combat divisions and organize new army corps as soon as possible. They are also going to call up one million men on the reserve list on the pretext of establishing a "system of defence by the people."

While arming its occupation forces in South Korea with atomic and other new-type weapons, the United States is modernizing the puppet army of South Korea on the pretext of dispatching the South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

The Pentagon reorganized the Seventh Division of the Eighth Army in South Korea into pentomic one between June and August 1957 and the First Cavalry Division in October of the same year. The Yankees set up the Fourth Guided Missile Command in Chunchon, South Korea. In July 1958, brought in a 280 mm. atomic gun batallion and a Matador guided missile battle group and shipped in Nike-Hercules, Hawk, Lacrosse gulded missiles.

According to the May 3, 1959 issue of the **Chosun Ilbo** in South Korea, a spokesman of the U.S. Eighth Army said that the atomic weapons in South Korea were fully ready to strike at any established targets in North Korea within 30 minutes after a firing order comes from the White House.

In accordance with the Kennedy-Johnson strategy of "flexible response" the U.S. divisions in South Korea had been completely reorganized from pentomic division into ROAD division by June 1964.

Meanwhile, American imperialism has reinforced the armaments of the South Korean puppet army in a short time.

The Pentagon arms the U.S. forces in South Korea as well as the puppet army with new-type weapons.

It has supplied the puppet army with S.S. anti-tank guided missiles, Honest John rockets, Hawk, Nike-Hercules, Sidewinder and other atomic weapons and guided missiles, destroyers, submarines and many other warships, F8A jet fighters equipped with anti-aircraft missiles.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that Defence Minister Kim Song Un of the Seoul regime said: "Almost/all outmoded weapons, vehicles, tanks and other equipment down to communication apparatuses have been replaced by new ones and the ROK army is in a position to use atomic weapons if necessary."

MOUNTING WAR RACKET

The United States has turned South Korea into barracks and has been ceaselessly conducting military exercises with North Korea as the hypothetical target of attack near the Military Demarcation Line and in other parts of South Korea.

One of the distinctive features of the military exercises in recent years is that they are staged jointly by the American, Japanese and South Korean forces.

The joint U.S.-South Korea "Operation Defeat-Communism No. 64" and "Operation Eagle No. 1" in South Korea were conducted simultaneously with U.S.-Japan joint military exercises. Military exercises by all services have also been staged in South Korea.

Another distinctive feature of military exercises is that they are larger in their scale than before.

The South Korea-U.S. joint manoeuvres "Rollback" were conducted along the western front in 1965 with the participation of 90,000 American and South Korean soldiers.

The American guided missile units and 50,000 men and officers of the puppet First Army took part in the "Free Manoeuvres Defeat-Communism No. 65."

* * *

All these show how the United States is making final preparations for another war in South Korea.

But the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people will never connive at the war scheme of American imperialism and its stooges.

Should the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys start another war in Korea, the Korean people will deal hundreds of times heavier blows to the aggressors than during the last war.

Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday and the Korea in 1950. The Korean people are fully ready to cope with any aggression.

It is high time for the American imperialists and their followers to draw due lessons from the Korean war and the current Vietnam war.

(The end)

Ri Hyon Ik

U.S. aggressor army is busy conducting military exercises in S. Korea

New-type weapons are being introduced to South Korea for a new war

Month of Solidarity with Korean People
JUNE 25 — JULY 27

Marking the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," foreign public circles are expressing firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the unification of the country.

☆

S. VIETNAM

Recently a meeting was held in a liberated area of South Vietnam in connection with the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Sponsored by the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the meeting was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the C.C. of the SVNFL, and by more than 2,000 people including representatives of various political parties and public organizations affiliated to the Front as well as representatives of the liberation armed forces, religious circles, and public organs.

Phung Van Cung, Vice-President of the Presidium of the SVNFL Central Committee, addressed the meeting. In his speech he declared: "The South Vietnamese people fully support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for peaceful unification of Korea on the basis of self-determination, democracy and peace."

LAOS

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Samneua, Laos, recently in connection with the 16th anniversary of June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war in Korea. Present at the meeting were Chairman Souphanouvong and Vice-Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat.

The attendants of the meeting vehemently condemned the U.S. aggressors for their occupation of South Korea and expressed support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the country's unification.

They demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

CHILE

The Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity issued an appeal recently in connection with the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," according to a news dispatch from Santiago.

The appeal points out:

During the hard years of the Korean war, the Chilean people organized various functions in support of the Korean people's cause and did not allow their soldiers being used as mercenaries.

The Chilean Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity calls upon the people and political bodies as well as trade union, student and cultural organizations of Chile to hold, along with the current campaign of solidarity with the Vietnamese people, mass rallies and functions expressing the firm determination of the Chilean people to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people in their great cause.

PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT

The permanent mission of the Puerto Rican Independent Movement in Havana, in a statement, extended full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent unification of the country and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from the territory of Korea.

W I D F

On the occasion of the "month of struggle for withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea," the Secretariat of the Women's International Democratic Federation condemned U.S. imperialism for ceaselessly obstructing Korea's unification and having turned South Korea into its military base.

TELEGRAMS

On the occasion of the "month of struggle against U.S. imperialism" (6.23—7.27) telegrams came from the Portuguese Black Africa Students' Federation, the Secretariat of the Peace Liaison Council for the Asian and Pacific Regions, the Algerian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, the Sudanese Youth League of Mali, the Sudanese Women's Union of African Democratic Revolution and the French Women's Union.

A Staunch Fighter

It started raining again after a lull when I was about to enter the gateway to the Sachon co-operative farm. There was a pumping station on a nearby slope and in it Bid I find a shelter from the rain.

Irrigation channels running through the rice-fields had swollen with the rain that had lasted for several days.

Pointing to the irrigation channels through the window of the pumping station I asked a young man tending the pumps, "Is there any damage to the rice plants?"

"As you see, the fields are emerald-green," the young fellow raised his head and looked out of the window as he remarked.

"The old Hero carried out the project of reinforcing the banks to protect the newly reclaimed rice-fields before the rainy season. So, the fields are safe from flood damage."

"Do you mean Chairman Pak Gwan Yong of the co-operative farm management board?"

"Yes, I do. He is always amazingly zealous in his work."

Speaking of the recent reinforcement project I am reminded of the first land-development work which our co-operative farm undertook."

When Hero Pak Gwan Yong was demobbed and came to Sachon-ri, Jungsan County, South Pyong-an Province, there were only bomb-wrecked houses, temporary school buildings, devastated fields, bare mountains and hills in and around the village.

To settle the problem of food which was posed as an urgent one when he came to this village, he started, first of all, the reclamation of waste land. Spring was later in coming than usual that year. There was still snow when they undertook the project. Pak Gwan Yong was always the first to go to work and the last to retire. His determination was to complete the project so as to plant the reclaimed land to rice that spring. He took up the most difficult job in the construction of the bank and sweated more than anyone else.

As a soldier he was awarded the title of Hero for his valour at the front. He destroyed a fire-spitting permanent gun position of the enemy with anti-tank grenades, captured an armoured car of the enemy single-handed and, together with a few comrades-in-arms, raided an enemy's concentration centre inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. This spirit of a Hero who carries through to the end what he made up his mind to do did he display when carrying out the land development project.

That autumn the Sachon co-operative farm gathered a rich crop both from 200 **jongbo** (one **jongbo** approximates to one hectare) of the existing paddies and from the same area of the newly reclaimed ones. As a result the farm almost settled the difficult problem of food.

The third-stage pumping station where I found a shelter from rain on my way to the village had been built around that time. It supplies water to some 1,000 **jongbo** of paddies.

Tile-roofed houses, brick school buildings, a clinic, the house for disseminating scientific knowledge, kindergartens, nurseries, a store and bath houses looked more beautiful after the rain.

When I visited the office of the co-operative farm management board, Chairman Pak Gwan Yong was discussing with a vice-chairman the problem of enlisting the service of some tractors of the mechanization workteam in hauling materials for the construction corps. The construction corps was in urgent need of some of the building materials for 80 modern farm houses they were resolved to finish by August 15.

Then their topic changed to the sowing of some late crops and the third weeding of the paddies which they were planning to finish at an early date. Then they were called on by the leader of workteam No. 5.

"Comrade Jae Bin, how do the green-bean fields look now? Safe from any flood damage?" the chairman asked the workteam leader.

"The bean fields way down there are all right. But those up there might have been inundated if you hadn't given me timely instructions to go and have a look at them. I've dug ditches to drain the water."

"Well done," the chairman felt relieved.

I was told that though the farm is engaged mainly in rice farming it grows green bean as well because the aged people like it. The farm, therefore, allotted twice as much land for green-bean cultivation at the foot of the mountains. The farm also makes the most of the hills behind the village to obtain raw materials for processed foodstuffs.

The farm does paddy and dry-field crop farming as well as stock and fruit farming which was lacking in the past. Last year it started sericulture.

"Our co-operative farmers earn in a year enough to last a few years. We do diversified farming," said the chairman. Then he added that his farm was going to breed fresh-water fish and keep bees next year.

Over the past ten years, Sachon co-operative farm has changed beyond recognition, completely recovering from the war damage. It has turned into a cozy, fine village to live in. The resolve Chairman Pak Gwan Yong made when he returned from the front, has come true. But he is not content with this. He is now making a new plan.

"A staunch fighter does not rest on his laurels but works tirelessly. I want to remain a fighter for good," remarked he when he was paying good-bye to me.

Pak Gwan Yong is a staunch fighter who has gone from one height to another for new victories in the war against the U.S. aggressors and then in his endeavours for socialist construction.

Son Ryong Sik

Our defence is impregnable. Photo by Hwang Eui Jun

End of General Walker

From War Correspondent's Notes

Every year when July 27 comes round I make a point of taking out and glancing through the notes I made at the front during the Korean war (1950-53). Turning the pages of my notes, I remember a sapper platoon leader I met on the eastern front at the beginning of 1951.

"Over the past few months," the sapper platoon leader, Hero Choi Jong Wun, remarked, "Our platoon's assaulting parties have made over 50 attacks killing hundreds of Yankee aggressors. It's awfully pleasant to hear the story of how our men sent an American general to the hell."

U.S. Eighth Army Commander Walker, plotted a homicidal general, with four "crack divisions" under him, tried his hardest to check our army's advance in the Ryonchon area in the eastern part of the front.

The headquarters of our army units decided to siege and hit an enemy's reinforced troop concentration centre and assigned to platoon leader Choi Jong Wun the mission to cut off the enemy's retreat and wipe out the retreating enemy troops.

The platoon leader set out with six of his men. Drawing on his earlier experience—he had knocked out many Yankees in scores of surprise attacks—they went deep into the enemy's rear and laid mines on roads.

By daybreak when the contours of the mist-wrapped hills appeared dimly, our unit had completely sieged the enemy troops in the Ryonchon area and our artillery started shelling. The moment the platoon leader Choi Jong Wun had been waiting for came. He spotted a convoy of retreating enemy's vehicles speeding along a road running southward. A heavy tank was leading the convoy of five limosines and eight trucks. The platoon leader and his men, breathlessly watching the convoy, readied themselves to fire automatic guns and throw hand-grenades. The tank and the limosines close behind it exploded as they stepped on the mines. The platoon leader and his men showered bullets and grenades on the enemy. Over 80 Yankee officers were finished off. Among them was General Walker.

The death of Walker, like the capture in Taejon of Major General Dean, commander of the U.S. 24th Division which had boasted of its title of an "ever-victorious division," was a sad news to the bellicose generals in Washington.

Yun Won Gil

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